Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 21, 1880.

Called Into Court.

Judge Patterson has taken a heretofore unheard of step in summoning the editors of the INTELLIGENCER to answer. in their capacity as members of the bar, for their editorial utterances. The imputation made by the Intelligencer upon the court, which Judge Patterson undertakes to resent in this extraordinary manner, was that their partisan feeling prevented the judges from noticing an imposition put upon it and a disgrace attached to it by the attorneys in the Snyder case. To suggest that a judge is affected by his party spirit in the discharge of his duties is certainly charging him with wrong; and to say that he is restrained by such partisanship from moving an inquiry into a confessed and notorious torneys of his own party is likewise to charge him with wrong. The editors of the Intelligencer, however, have not been able to see, in the contentment with which the court has regarded the confession of District Attorney Eshleman and his assistant in the Snyder case, Mr. Brown, that political considerations secured the discharge of Snyder, any way to avoid the conclusion that political ment.

It is not that the court, or anyway Judge Patterson's part of it, cannot be excited-or at least aroused to put on the appearance of it-by abuse. The judge is ready enough to break a lance with the editors of the Intelligencer in what delinquent judge, and although we know, from his own assurance to us in this office, that he disclaims all responsibility for the failure of the court to call to account the prosecuting attorneys in the of it upon his brother, Judge Livingston, who tried the case and upon whom, it seemed to Judge Patterson, it devolved to initi ate any movement to unveil the wrong that had been done by the commonwealth's counsel. We concurred with Judge Patterson that Judge Livingston was mainly responsible for the failure to inquire into the conduct of these attornevs; and, in view of the facts, we have some reason for astonishment that Judge Patterson should now undertake to assume to himself strictures made by us upon the "court" for its nonaction. We have freely commented heretofore upon this asserted delinquency, and so have our contemporaries; and Judge Patterson has been silent while he thought that the weight of the blow was falling upon Judge Livingston.

entirely sympathize with his feeling that | tail was the fashion. it should not be unjustly assailed, and we shall be very glad if he can show that the Intelligencer has thus assailed it, and we will be quite content to leave the bar if he can demonstrate the fact to his fellow-citizens, who are his judges and ours. But he will not demonstrate it simply by seeking to use the power which he thinks he has of removing us from the bar for a contempt of court. | read and write. He must show that our suspicion that the court has permitted its hands to be tied by political considerations is wholly Italy to study have to go through she unfounded.

the court's failure to haul Eshleman and that it was not the duty of the court to initiate any action against them, but that it would be ready to lay its hand before it by a prosecution. If the judge is thus reluctant to take notice of the conduct of attorneys immediately before Judge Patterson is making this little tilt alone and for a purpose which time thing from us by his motion against us, going to be hurt before the battle is over. And the brief list of killed and wounded their political relatives.

A David Come to Judgment.

Lawyers who heard the colloquy between Judge Patterson and the editors of the Intelligencer, in court this morning, and even laymen who read what we have tried to make a strictly accurate account of it, cannot fail to be struck with the remarkable pertinacity of the judge in attempting to get them to give an answer to his prepared question: "Then you adopt these sentiments?" Though the interrogated did not fall into the trap, it was set and

As those unfamiliar with the law governing the case may not understand the significance of the question, we quote the law. In so doing we beg not to be understood as intending thereby to prejudge or influence a pending question, but to inform the public, whose right to judge their servants is at issue, of the full scope of that liberty. The constitution of 1873, in its bill of rights, which Judge Patterson helped to frame, says:

SECT. 7. The printing press shall be free to every person who may undertake to examine the proceedings of the Legislature, or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invalfreely speak, write, and print on any subliberty. No conviction shall be had in any prosecution for the publication of papers information, where the fact that such pubof the jury; and in all indictments for libel ready for occupancy by June."

the jury shall have the right to determin the law and the facts under the direction of

the court, as in other cases. The law of June 16, 1863, which Judge Patterson is presumed to know and ought reasonably be expected to administer says: "No publication out of court respecting the conduct of the judges, officers of the court, jurors, witnesses, parties or any of them, in or concerning any cause depending in such court, shall be construed into a contempt of the said court so as to render the author, printer, publisher, or either of them, liable to attachment and summary punishment of them." And the law giving courts power to punish for contempt expressly

misbehavior in its presence. The illustrious Chief Justice Gibson has said that "the conduct of a judge, like that of any functionary, is a legitimate subject of scrutiny and, where the public good is the aim, such scrutiny abuse of the processes of his court by at- is as open to an attorney of his court as any other citizen"; and "an attorney is not professionally answerable for a scrutiny into the official conduct of the judge which would not expose him to legal animadversion."

The supreme court of Kansas has said: 'No judge and no court, high or low, is beyond the reach of public and individual criticism. After a case is disposed of a court or judge has no power to compel considerations secured likewise this the public or any individual thereof, atcalmness of the court under its treat- torney or otherwise, to consider his rulings correct, his integrity free from stain, or to punish for contempt or any mere criticism or animadversion thereon, no matter how severe or unjust."

Judge Patterson must be presumed to know the law, because he is a judge, and, if this presumption is not too viohe assumes to be an attack upon his lent, he knew that he could not reach court, although he is not named as the Messrs. Steinman and Hensel for their unofficial conduct beyond the court's 1878. presence. Hence his disingenuous attempt to make them commit the alleged contempt in his presence, summoned there as lawyers. If he could make them say Snyder case and throws the whole in open court that as lawyers they "adopted these sentiments," expressed outside of court as editors, they would strong man, and he seems to have less acbe caught in the trap. The bait, however, was not inviting. The concern was awkwardly set.

WHEN lawver Warfel's paper said that Judge Patterson took "the politician's view" of the case, he tried moral suasion on it. One newspaper fight at a time is all that he wants on his hands; and perhaps, if less impetuous counsel had been advising him last night, and furnishing him with armsful of law, he might have avoided this one.

LAWYERS Brown and Eshleman claimed the "exclusive" privilege of pro. outside of New York for a candidate, and claiming among their fellow members of he favors Speaker Randall, although he the bar this morning that "it was right." had not lost his affection for Tilden. There was once a fox who lost his tail in awakened to the fact that it is his duty a trap and henceforth devoted the reto protect the fair repute of the court of mainder of his days to trying to make which he happens to be a member. We wiser foxes believe that to be without a

PERSONAL.

General BEN BUTLEL, handsome Senator BOOTH and Senator SHARON, the Crossus, are all three said to be looking

CETEWAYO, who, dethroned, is happier than the Czar enthroned, has begun to study English. He is trying to learn to

Miss Blanche Davenport says that had she known what young women who go to would never have gone. While she was Of course we deny that the court has in Milan there were in that city two hunany power over us as editors because of dred and twenty-five young girls whom our capacity as attorneys, and we have people at home had flattered into the reason to think that Judge Livingston is belief that they could sing, and who were of this opinion. He has in fact excused paying high prices for being kept in that delusion by teachers who know full well Brown over the coals by the declaration they could never teach them anything. Some were rich enough to afford it; others would give up and go home brokenhearted. Of the two hundred and twentyupon them if anyone should bring them | five Americans in Milan at that time Miss Davenport knows of only six who ever

accomplished anything. An intimate friend of WENDELL PHILhis bar, of course he will not think of LIPS for twenty-five years has just been darting his spear against them when, as telling what he knows of the renowned editors, they are talking to the public. Bostonian as a man and an orator. Phillips, though probably worth \$200,000. lives very plainly in an old-fashoned will reveal. He cannot expect to take any- meagrely furnished house, and has lived there for thirty years, notwithstanding the but there may nevertheless be a balm in enroachments of ordinary boarding houses it for him and a hurt for somebody. In- and retail shops. He is a great lover of deed we are satisfied that somebody is art; but he has no pictures or bronzes or marbles, because he prefers to give the money they would cost to the poor and will be interesting to the victims and struggling. No really needy, deserving man or woman ever appears to him in vain; he is constantly doing good, but he is so secretive and silent concerning his benevolence that nobody hears of it unless by accident.

CHARLES DICKENS once wrote to Sir John Bennett a letter which runs thus: "My dear sir-Since my hall clock was sent to your establishment to be cleaned it has gone (as, indeed, it always has) perrectly well, but has struck the hours with great reluctance: and, after enduring in ternal agonies of a most distressing nature it has now ceased striking altogether, and Schofield remained some time on the Though a happy release for the clock, this scaffold and were painfully but not fatally is not convenient to the household. If you can send down any confidential person with whom the clock can confer, I think it may have something on its works that it would be glad to make a clean breast of. Faithfully yours, Charles Dickens." Sir John Bennett replied, giving good hope of the clock's perfect restoration.

The Stewart cathedral at Garden City is rapidly nearing completion. The crypt built as a last resting place for the remains of Mr. A. T. STEWART is about finished, having cost something like \$90,000. The Herald says: "It is generally understood in Garden City that the body of the dead merchant prince will be deposited in the crypt in April, when the dedication of the grand edifice by Bishop Littlejohn is exuable rights of man, and every citizen may pected to take place. Work on the me. morial school is also progressing rapidly, se of that about five million bricks having been put cases of small-pox in the District of Colnaces going. The assurance was given guilty was taken for want of evidence. in place since the laying of the corner umbia, nine of which have proved fatal. that if the requirements of the trade relating to the official conduct of officers stone last spring. The foundation of Bish- Three deaths from the same disease have or men in public capacity, or to any other op Littlejohn's residence, south of the been reported in Philadelphia. matter proper for public investigation or cathedral, has been completed, and the

MINOR TOPICS. FRIENDS of Mr. Conkling declare that under no circumstances will he allow his name to be proposed as a candidate; he is strongly in favor of General Grant.

> DR. WILLIAM H. GREGG, the well known chemist, announced to the Elmira academy of sciences the discovery of a process for producing artificial dyes from gum champhor.

that I am in favor of obscene literature. When he made the charge he wrote liar on his reputation. The Rev. Joseph Cook. limits them to judgment upon the official I understand, was a year in an insane conduct of officers of the court and to asylum, and his friends were a little too slow in putting him in and a little too quick in taking him out."

THE WOLF AND THE MOUSE. A wolf into the wilderness one day For off a stolen sheep and on the prey Fed to the full. Then, finding he could not Devour it to the bone upon the spot, Resolved till supper time the rest to keep, Beside it laid him down and went to sleep. Meanwhile the smell allured a neighboring

To creep with caution from his tiny house: To creep with caution from his tiny house:
A particle of meat so slyly stole,
Then swiftly sped him back into his hole,
Yet, spite of all his care, the wolf awoke,
And into cries and lamentations broke:
"Halloo, there! Murder! Robbery! Will none
Fetch the police? I'm ruined and undone;
Confound these miscreant mice! Oh, shame
and grief,
That any four-legged thing should be a thief!" That any four-legged thing should be a thief!"

THE terrible depression which has pre vailed in England in commercial matters during the past year could not be more impressively shown than it is by a short note printed in the London Times. It appears that the number of bills of sale registered in the Queen's Bench for the twelve months ended the 31st of December exceeded 50,000. This is more than four times the number registered in 1875, nearly four times the number of 1876. more than three times the number of 1877, and very much more than double that of

THE Washington Post, in its interviews with congressmen on the Seymour question, struck the Pennsylvania delegation. Almost all the members interviewed agree that Seymour would undoubtedly be a tual opposition than anybody else named. The Pennsylvania members don't appear to interview very well. Senator Wallace, Speaker Randall and Representative Clymer would express no opinions. Mr. Bachman thought Seymour the man to nominate if he would accept. Mr. Klotz had no doubt he could be elected, as he has many many friends in Pennsylvania, although Tilden and Hancock also had many supporters. Mr. Coffroth was "inclined to chime in with the Seymour boom." Mr. Beltzhoover was sure that Seymour is the most available man, if he will accept. Mr. Wise admired Governor Seymour, but he thought it best to go

STATE ITEMS.

At Port Kennedy the boilers of the Montgomery furnace explodad last evening. No one was injured. The loss will probably be heavy, as the furnace will have to be put out of blast.

Early on Saturday morning the store of Messrs. Balliett & Swartz, and L. Balliett room, arrested the woman and took her off hardware, in Frysinger's block, Milton, was broken into and the safe unlocked an \$300 in cash and \$400 in notes were carried off. An entrance was effected by cutting a hole two feet by fifteen inches with a brace and bit (stolen from a wagonmaker's shop) in the rear of the building

During yesterday the grand jury of Dauphin county, returned the following true bills : Com'th vs. Alex. Lensening, Christian Long, Wm. H. Kemble, Wm. H Rumberger, Jesse R. Crawford, D. C. Clark, E. J. McCune, Emil J. Petroff and E. K. Shoemaker—corrupt solicitation; on oath of Representatives Sherwood, Kirk

and Hackett. George Gough, a scholar in the Mahanov Plane grammar school, was playing with a dualin cap during school hours the other day, when the cap exploded with great force. A panic among the children followed, the larger trampling over the smaller ones in the rush for the door. Gough's hand was mangled badly, three of the fingers being torn off.

In the summer of 1850, Josiah W. Jones, aged twenty-four years, left his home on the Schuylkill road, in North Coventry, Chester county, for the west. As no tidings came from him during the thirty years of his absence his brothers and sisters gave him up as lost. On Monday of this week one of the brothers, David W. Jones, of North Coventry, received a letter from Josiah, who is now in Eureka,

The Montgomery county Republicans elected six delegates to represent the county in the state nominating convention which will meet in Harrisburg early in February. Resolutions were adopted instructing the delegates to favor a representive to the national convention who is pledged to support the nomination of James G. Blaine for the presidency. The delegates were also instructed to vote for J. A. M. Passmore for auditor general.

At the Warwick iron furnace, in Pottstown, yesterday morning, four men, Noah Rourke, William Williams, Oscar Schofield and Davis Keeley, were standing on a scaffold erected about ten feet above the surface of the ground, and were engaged n squirting water into the furnace, when about forty tons of stock fell down from the top to the bottom of the furnace. A dense volume of steam, smoke, hot air and gases rushed at once from the opening, enveloping the four men in the vapor, the heat of which was intense. Keeley jumped at once to the ground, but Rourke, Williams

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

The cabinet has concluded to recognize the present king of the Samoan islands. Ex-Governor Westcott, of Florida, is dead. He has resided in Montreal since the breaking out of the Rebellion. George Rolfe. William Lucas and J. A.

McDonald were suffecated in the Bonanza shaft by the fumes of a blast. The Chinaman Wong Frok, who was to have been hanged in Portland, Oregon, for the murder of one his countrymen, committed suicide in his cell by strangulation.

Near Tucson, Arizona, Major Morrill had a fight with Victoria's band yesterday, and among the killed is J. Hansell French second lieutenaut of the Ninth calvary. The chamber of Spanish deputies has approved all the articles of the bill for the abolition of slavery, which will be voted

on definitely to morrow.

At a meeting of the executive committee | will then agree to shut down altogether. information, where the fact that such publication was not maliciously or negligently made shall be established to the satisfaction as it is intended to have the building of the jury; and in all indistments for likely was not maliciously or negligently as it is intended to have the building in the present rates from Chicago and Lehigh region was talked of but no action points affected by Chicago.

SLAIN BY HERSISTER. Shocking Tragedy in the Streets of Bo

The city of Boston, which within a brief period has added a number of sickening tragedies to the criminal annals, reports another murder most brutal in charac which occurred at an early hour Monday evening on Bowker street. The assailant was Margaret Anderson, aged 23, and the victim her sister Lizzie, aged 21, both women notorious nymphs du pare, both prepossessing in appearance, and both immoderately addicted to drink, from which lat-Col. Robert Ingersoll on the Rev.

Jo. Cook: "Mr. Joseph Cook charges the girls have met several times and have quarreled, the older sister on such occasions threatening she would take the other's life. The younger sister was evidently in dread, but had little suspicion that Margaret would put the threat into execution. Early on Monday forenoon, the unfortunate victim, it seems, broke her pledge to abstain from drink, and imbibed immoderately during the forenoon at various places on Sudbury and Portland streets. She spent the greater part of the afternoon in her room, but soon after went out on the street. Margaret during the day also drank more or less freely, and early in the evening made the remark to an associate that she would have her sister's heart's blood on sight. In a saloen where she called shortly after 6 o'clock, she reiterated her threat to take her sister's life, but those who heard it simply laughed. Her threat and intentions were soon after realized. At about 7:30 p. m. Margaret suddenly appeared on the corner of Sudbury and Bowker streets, with her eyes gleaming, and in excited tones, asked Josephine Fay, another cyprian, if she (Fay) had seen Lizzie. The Fay girl pointed down Bowker street, toward the gateway entering Mrs. Evans's house, in front of which the unsuspecting victim stood conversing with a young man named Michael Tolan. Margaret said: "Is that her fellow she is talking to?" and, at the same time, she hurried toward them. She rushed upon her sister, and, without a word of warning, drew a knife and drove it clear to the hilt in the heart of her victim, who fell upon the sidewalk. The young fellow then succeeded in wresting the knife from the infuriated woman, who ran down the street. Tolan was badly cut on the head, face and hands, and the victim was carried into the house of Mrs. Evans, where she expired shortly afterward.

After withdrawing the blade with which her sister's life-blood had been shed, the by this time thoroughly frenzied woman stood speechless for a second, as though hardly realizing the enormity of the crime she had committed; then, with a wild cry and dishevelled hair, she turned and fled precipitately from the spot, and, in less time then it takes to write about it, was lost sight of in the crowd, which by this time, was attracted to the spot. A dozen or more of the habitues of "Doc" Young's saloon, a low resort at No. 41 Sudbury street, were standing in front of the bar. discussing the murder, between drinks, when the outer door was flung wide open, and, with one leap, the murderess landed in the middle of the saloon. All eyes were instantly rivited upon her, as, with flashing eyes, her hair streaming in all direcions, she stood in the middle of the saloon vainly trying to staunch the blood which left wrist and the fingers of her left hand. What's the matter, Marge?" said the bar-tender, Geo. Harrison, as the woman I have just stabbed my sister." With this reply she walked to the sink, which is located in the rear of the saloon and attempted to stop the bleeding by letting the water run on the hand and wrist. Hardly had the words left her mouth when Officers Burrell and Johnson, entered the

Dissatisfaction in Regard to the Census Nom-The dissatisfaction with a large number of the supervisors of the ceusus for many

of the states is very general amongst sena tors and representatives. It appears that, after inviting and obtaining the recommendations of senators in the selection of proper persons as supervisors, Mr. Hayes subsequently with the advice of of the superintendent, and, in some instances, the secre-tary of the interior, cancelled those and substituted other persons. In New York, both Senator Kernan's and Conkling's friends were thrown out in this manner. In Pennsylvania, in the First district, Gen. Beath having been named by Senators Cameron and Wallace, was, after being accepted, thrown out, and Dr. Sherwood, urged by the Philadelphia delegation, sub stituted. In the Fifth district, after Mr. Wallace named Mr. Dunning, on the recommendation of Messrs. Buckalew, Klotz and Randall, General Clark, of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, was selected. A similar course was pursued in the Eighth district. These changes will not be submitted to by Senators Cameron and Wallace. The same disregard of the wishes of the senators was shown in other pointees are particularly objectionable.

states. In Iowa and Tennessee the ap-Judging from comments among senators, there is no doubt that a large number of these supervisors will be thrown out, and Brame testified that on the night of this it is the purpose of the senators not to con- affair Blair, who has been angry with him firm any one who is not satisfactory to them. From the fact that both the Republicans and Democrats are dissatisfied, the objectionable nominations will be disposed of very speedily.

Platinum for Edison.

It is said that Mr. Edison's agents have discovered platinum in paying quantities at Thompson's Flat, on Feather river, in Butte county, California. Heretofore, the great platinum mines in Russia have been controlled by two large firms, one in England and the other in France. These firm have been accustomed to regulate the price of the material to suit themselves and have always taken care that the demand should exceed the supply, in order that the price might be kept up. The amount of plati-num used in Mr. Edison's first first light cost about fifty cents for In the earbon each lamp. light now in use the two fine pieces of wire that support the horse-shoe have together been estimated to be worth only seven cents. When Mr. Edison begins to manufacture his lamps in large quantities, it is expected that the increase demand for platinum will tend to increase the price. Should this prove to be the case, Mr. Edison intends to mine his own platinum at Thompson's Flat, instead of submitting to the demands of the foreign platinum monopolists. Mr. Edison is of the opinion that, in discovering the metal in paying quantities in this country, he has virtually discovered the value of the only remaining unknown quantity necessary to an absolute solution of the electric light problem.

THE SCHUYLKILL COAL OPERATORS.

Result of the Conference Yesterday. At a conference of the Schuylkill coal operators it was decided to ask the Philadelphia and Reading company to suspend operations temporarily. To the representatives of the conference, however, the Philadelphia and Reading officials stated that the company is now only running on payment of costs. In another case twenty-one out of its fifty-two mines, and against the same defendant, charging him Up to date there have been fifty-two those are being run only to keep the fur- with larceny as bailee, a verdict of not should demand a total suspension at the last of the present month the company was taken.

Mrs. McCleary, a handsome young widow, residing near Round Head, Hardin county, Ohio, was found lying in the woods on Monday. She had been missing for several days, and when found was nearly dead from hunger and exposure. She was taken to the house of her brotherin-law, a man named Nagle, where she partially revived. She refused to give any ecount of her actions. The family were norrified the next morning to find a dead nfant in the back-yard, which she had given birth to and carried there during the right. At the inquest it was proved that the child was born alive and died from ex-

and will probably die.

posure. The woman is of excellent family

Terrible Condition of the Frankfort, Ky. The report of the Kentucky prison sanitary commissioner says the prison is in a deplorable condition from numerous causes, principally bad drainage and sewerage. There are eight convicts confined who cannot live longer than a few months. There are at least fifty others, some of whom are confined to their beds, who in all probability cannot live longer than the latter part of spring. There are about two hundred others who are in a state of debility and weakness practically unfitting them for duty or work. The balance of the convicts do not present a healthy appearance and seem affected by the injurous influences which have prostrated the

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

January Regular Term. Tuesday Afternoon.-Com'th vs. Wil liam S. Brendel, violating liquor law. The prosecution called a number of witnesses. One testified that he bought beer at Brendel's house on Sunday, between August and November, 1879. The others bought something that tasted like liquor: they were not able to say what it was, though | that? some of them thought there was whisky

For the defense, Brendel was called, and he testified that he never sold anything except lemonade, mineral water, sarsaparilla, small beer and a drink which he for all that appears in the INTELLIGENCER manufactured of snake root, flux root, sugar and water; nothing of an intoxicating nature was put into it.

In the case of George Hubley, charged with aiding a strike on the Pennsylvania railroad in the year 1877, a verdict of not guilty was taken for want of evidence.

Com'th vs. Gideon Williams, colored. felonious assault and battery. Stephen Burrell, also colored, testified that in November last he was staying at the house of the defendant, who, on one day during wards? that month sent him for some coke; he came back in a short time, when defendant ordered him out of the house, and, running after him, hit him several times on the back and head with an axe, knocking him down and cutting him. The defendant testified that the prosecutor came to his house drunk on this day; he ordered him was flowing from a severe wound in her away when he (Burrell) hit him with his fist; the witness then picked up the axe with the intention of hitting him with the handle; he did hit him once with the hanstood vacantly staring at the inmates of the saloon. "Oh," replied she, the did when it slipped and the broad side of the axe hit him once. The jury rendered battery. Sentenced to 40 days imprison to answer here for editorial utterances. ment.

Com'th vs. Emma Williams, larceny. township, in October last. Some of these goods were recovered in a woods and some were brought back by the defendant. The defense called the defendant who testified that she stole nothing from Mrs. McCafferty; when she was charged with the crime she took back a lot of her own patches which Mrs. McCafferty claimed and kept. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. The grand jury returned the following

True Bills-Oliver Markley and Charles Henry, assault and battery. Ignored-Frank Wittig, assault and battery with Jacob Reed to pay all costs except \$4.

Wednesday Morning .- Com'th vs. George . Brame, assault and battery, George Blair testified that on the evening of October 2d, while on the home in Intercourse he was met in the road by the defendant, who picked up some missile with which he struck him in the face, breaking his nose and crushing his cheek bones; He lay unconscious for an hour or more and when he recovered he found himself at the pump in the village; the witness had taken four small drinks of whisky on that day. Two witnesses testified that Brame told them he had injured Blair. For the defense, for some months past, followed him from the lower hotel, in Intercourse to the upper one. Arriving there he called witness out and hit him with a stone after which he choked him. Witness then struck at him after which he kicked him off the porch. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentenced to pay \$10 fine and William S. Brendel, who was convicted

costs. of violating the liquor law, was placed on trial upon the charge of resisting an officer. It appears that some time last fall Milton Ziegler (Constable Ziegler), of Brecknock township, was deputized by the sheriff to arrest Brendel, who had been returned for violating the liquor laws. When he went to the house, accompanied by two other men, he read the warrant to Brendel, who at once began to resist, by kicking and striking: he hit Ziegler on the head with a glass, cutting his ear. One of the witnesses testified that he heard Brendel say he would shoot the man who came to arrest him. The defense was that Ziegler was hit

with the tumbler by a little son of Brendel, who ran into the bar-room during the scuffle; the defendant did not strike the verdict of guilty; sentenced to six months imprisonment.

William S. Brendel, who was convicted on five indictments for violating the liquor law, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 and costs of prosecution in each case. Charles Henry, colored, plead guilty to

felonious assault and battery on S. G. Sebastian, colored, of Marietta, and was sentenced to 40 days' imprisonment. In the case of M. H. Kauffman, charged with false pretense, a nol. pros. was entered town and as far west as Harrisburg.

Sale of Real Estate. Henry Shubert, auctioneer, sold at public sale last evening at the Leopard hotel, the property belonging to Mrs. Mary Cooper, situated on East King street, be-

A. J. Dunlap, esq., for \$2,200.

NOT UNANIMOUS -- FOR ONCE.

dge Patterson Concludes to Rule the "In-About 9:10 this morning Tipstave Erisman came down to the INTELLIGENCER office and notified its editors, A. J. Steinman and W. U. Hensel, esqs., that they were wanted in court. Presuming that it was on matters connected with a pending case, Mr. Steinman only went over and inquired if both were wanted. Judge Patterson said they were, and both went over about 9:30.

Their coming seems to have been expected by the bench and bar.

When they reported before the seat of judicial authority, Judge Patterson inquired if they were the editors of the Ix-TELLIGENCER. Both gentlemen answered affirmatively, whereupon the following en-Judge Patterson: Then I desire to read

and you to listen to the following from last evening's issue of that paper : [Michael Snyder is acquitted not be cause he had not violated the law, but because he had already been acquitted of the offence laid in the present indietment. That first acquittal was eccomplished, as has been shown, by J. W. Johnson, ex-chairman; J. Hay Brown,

ex-chairman, and District Attorney Eshleman, chairman of the Republican county committee, by false representations to the court, made for the corrupt consideration that the Snyders were the best Republican workers in the Eighth ward. Logically the last acquittal, like the first, was secured by a prostitution of the machinery of justice to serve the exi-gencies of the Republican party. But as all the parties implicated, as well as the judges, belong to that party the court is unanimous-for once-that it need take no cognizance of the position practiced upon it and the disgrace attaching to it.—EDS. INTELLIGENCER.] (Turning to Mr. Hensel) : Did you write

Mr. Hensel: It is not customary, your honor, for editors jointly responsible for all that appears in a newspaper to acknowledge or reveal any distinction in their authorship. We are together responsible and accept that responsibility.

Judge Patterson (Turning to Mr. Steinman): Did you write that? Mr. Steinman: The editors of the IN

bility for what appears in it. Judge Patterson: Then you adopt these as your sentiments?

TELLIGENCER jointly accept the responsi-

Mr. Steinman: We have not said so. Judge Patterson: Then you publish things that you will not endorse after-

Mr. Steinman: Sometimes unavoidably things are published that are not correct, and we are always ready to correct them, or to publish anything desired by way of proper explanation.

Mr. Hensel: If your honor has any correction to make of the allegations in this article, it will be published. Judge Patterson: Then you adopt these sentiments 9

Mr. Steinman: We have not said this. Mr. Hensel: We are responsible for the article: beyond it we do not propose to be a verdict of guilty of common assault and ion that this court has no power to call us Judge Patterson: You are members of

this bar, and this court-at least myself-The defendant was charged with stealing would be untrue to itself, forgetful of its several pieces of calico, delane, &c., which dignity, if it failed to take cognizance of belonged to Susan McCafferty, from the this imputation upon it. The especially house of William Brown in Strasburg objectionable part of it is in these words: Logically the last acquital, like the first, was secured by a prostitution of the machinery of justice to serve the exigencies of the Republican party. But as all the parties implicated, as well as the judges, beong to that party the court is unanimous -for once-that it need take no cognizance of the imposition practiced upon

it and the disgrace attaching to it. Therein it is charged that the court has been actuated in its conduct by political motives. Gentlemen entertaining such views are not fit to practice in this court: they cherish a contempt for it that is fucompatible with their proper relation to it. We shall take a rule to strike you from the list of attorneys.

Mr. Steinman: The gravamen of the charge in that article is against the district attorney and his assistant. Do I understand the court to defend their conduct? Judge Patterson: You will have an orportunity to be heard.

Mr. Hensel: Then, I understand, your honor asks for and makes no correction of the article? Judge Patterson: I shall enter a rule

on you to-morrow. Mr. Steinman: We will be here to answer. Judge Patterson: The rule be duly

served upon you. Mr. Hensel: With all due respect to the court and its orders we respectfully protest against its right to hold members of the bar accountable for anything published by them in any other capacity.

During these proceedings, which were listened to with interest by the bar and audience, Judge Livingston was mostly engaged in reading; he took no part in

The members of the bar generally listened with deep interest to the proceedings; J. Hay Brown, esq., rather boisterously expressing his opinion that the court was right; District Attorney Eshleman concurred; and possibly J. W. Johnson.

Taken to the Penitentiary.

This morning James Peeling, sheriff of York co., accompanied by several deputy sheriffs, passed through Lancaster on their way to Philadelphia, having in their charge seven convicts sentenced by the York county court to imprisonment in the Eastern penitentiary.

Two of the convicts, Wellington Sowers and Samuel Reissinger, made an unsuccessful attempt to break out of the York jail on Monday night. They had broken a

Thunder and Lightning.

Lancaster was visited by a heavy storm of thunder, lightning and rain-a most unusual occurrence at mid-winter in this latitude. The storm appeared to come from the northwest, and we learn that it was very severe at Mount Joy, Elizabeth-

Defrauding the Reven

to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

serel Rominations for City Officers. The Republicans of the city met at the respective ward houses last evening and put in nomination candidates for select and common council, ward officers and delegates to a city convention to nominate a mayor. From these general nominations the candidates will be selected on Friday evening between 6 and 8 o'clock, and at 9 o'clock the same evening the delegates to the city convention will meet and nominate a candidate for mayor. Following are

the general nominations: First Ward. Select Council-Henry Deerr. Common Council-J. P. Stormfeltz, Dr. T. Davis, Harry A. Diller, A. J. Cogley, Jacob Rathfon, Samuel J. Pool. Assessor-A. C. Welchans.

Constable-Samuel Swenk. Judge-J. Hay Brown. Inspector-Wm. T. Eberman. Delegates .- Dr. Geo. A. Horting, J. B. Kevinski, Harry A. Diller, J. E. Rathfon, David Bair, Christian Rine Second Ward. Select Council-Robert A. Evans.

Common Council-Wm. K. Beard, Wm. D. Sprecher, Wm. Henderson, Wm. A. Wilson, Wm. L. Peiper, Adam J Auxer, Frank A. Diffenderffer. Assessor-Geo. B. Mowrey, Henry S. Constable-Geo. Cramer.

Judge-Geo. R. Sensenig Inspector-Geo. A. Smith. Delegates-John A. Erben, Wm. Henderson, Peter C. Hensel, Wm. K. Beard, John P. Weise, John B. Warfel. Third Ward. Select Council-R. W. Shenk. Common Council--Charles J. White,

Geo. S. Danner, Wm. G. Rapp, John A. Arnold, John H. Barnes, Samuel B. Cox, Chas. W Metzger, Joel S. Eaby, Henry L. Frailey, A. C. Leonard, John W. Ment-Assesssor-Joel L. Haines. Constable—Chas. J. Stormfeltz. Judge-Randolph Supple, J. Kahler, nyder, Joseph H. Huber.

Inspector-Louis Lyons, Samuel II. Delegates-Samuel Powell, E. McMellen, Jacob Gable, M. L. Herr, J. A. Weimer, C. Buckius, R. A. Fisher, A. Lechler, E. S. Kurtz. Fourth Ward.

Select Council.—Geo. M. Franklin. Common Council.-Thos. Hayes, John Leibley, Geo. W. Cormeny, Geo. H. Leaman, A. S. Villee, Daniel Sing, Dr. J. W. Hess.

Alderman .- A. K. Spurrier, George W. Horn. Constable.-John McDevitt. Assessor.-John W. Hubley, Joshua Potts.

Judge-John S. Metzger. Inspector-J. M. Wilhelm, Henry Mus-

Delegates.-John S. Metzger, A. K. Spurrier, Daniel M. Moore, W. H. Hoover, R. M. Bolenius, John Hege, Henry Shertz. Fifth Ward. Common Council-A. C. Barr, S. H. Zahm, Benjamin Hershey, Walter M.

Franklin, C. A. Bitner. Assessor—Henry Hartley. Constable—Jacob P. Killinger, John H. Trissler.

Judge-B. F Rowe. Inspector-William Kuhns. Delegates-John Hull, D. N. Martin, G. A. Marshall, Joseph Davish, John De

Sixth Ward. Select Council.—Philip Lebzelter, Robert M. Morrow. Common Council.-D. K. Burkholder, Samuel Moore, jr., John Black, jr., T. B. Cochran, Philip Lebzelter, Robert M. Morrow. Judge.-I. Newton Stauffer.

Inspector.-J. H. Leonard. Assessor.—G. W. Keene. Constable.-John. H. Bowman. Delegates.—Ed. Eberman, C. A. Recce, B. McCaskey, W. M. Lechler, Thos. C. Viley, Joseph Samson. Seventh Ward.

Common Council-Wm. H. Bateman, Samuel Rote, John R. Smith, sr. Assessor-Wm. Wohlsen. Constable—H. M. Erisman Judge-Jacob Devert, C. L. Spaeth. Inspector—Robert McDonnel. Delegates-Wm. Wohlsen, Wm. J. Smith, Geo. F. Miller, Wm. H. Bateman, J. W. Powell, J. B. Price, C. L. Spaeth. Eighth Ward.

Select Council—John Hershey, Common Council—Edward Nail, Wm.). Coxey, Wm. B. Thomas. Judge-Lorenzo Snyder, jr. Inspector-John P. Winower. Constable-Philip Kirchner. Delegates-Jacob Neese, Martin Snyder,

Henry Gunkle. Ninth Ward. Common Council-Wm. Kahl, Samuel Keeler, Harry A. Schroyer, Jos. R. Good-

Alderman-Adam Dellet. Assessor—Emanuel Kautz. Constable—Andrew J. Flick. Judge-Amos Gast. Inspector-Paul Gerhart. Delegates-Jacob Bertz, Wm. Kahl, Reuben Oster.

The Law of Finding. The law of finding is this: The finder has a clear title against all the world but the owner. The proprietor of a railread car or shop has no right to demand the property which may be found on his premises. Such proprietor may make regulations in regard to lost property which will bind their employees, but they cannot bind the public. The law of finding was declared by the King's Bench one hundred years ago in a case in which the facts were these: A person found a wallet containing a sum of money on a shop floor. He handed the wallet and contents to the shopkeeper to be returned to the owner. After three years, during which time the owner did not call for the property, the finder demanded the wallet and money from the shopkeeper. The latter refused to deliver them up on the ground that they were found on his premises. The finder then sued the shopkeeper, and it was held as above stated, that against all the world but the owner the title of the finder is perfect. And the finder has been held to stand in the place of the owner, so that he was permitted to prevail in action men with anything. The jury returned a hole in the wall of their cell and had al- which the plaintiff had originally found against a person who found an article most effected their escape when they were but subsequently lost. The police have no special rights in regard to articles lost unless those rights are are conferred by statute. Receivers of articles found are Last evening between 7 and 8 o'clock trustees for the finder. They have no power in the absence of a special statute to keep the article against the finder any more than the finder has to retain the article against the owner.

Fell Into a Basement.

Yesterday afternoon, near 4 o'clock, as George Miller, of Manor street, was standing in front of Joseph Gard Last evening Thos. E. Gable was arrest- shop, West King street, near Market, he ed by Deputy Marshal Sprecher on a made a misstep, and fell backwards downcharge of defrauding the United States stairs into the basement, and, striking revenue by packing cigars for a second against the door at the foot of the stairs, time in boxes without renewing the stamp. crushed out the sash and glass, of which Mr. Gable gave bail for a hearing before the upper part of the door was filled. Lehigh region was talked of but no action tween Plum and Ann streets, No. 427, to United States Commissioner Slaymaker Miller was a good deal bruised, and slightly cut across the neck.